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FIRST (AND FINAL) RETURNS—Eight of the 17 voters (all that are registered) in Dixville Notch, N.H., held up a sign giving the tally in the first polling place to report yesterday in the state's presidential primary.

In Zero Weather in New Hampshire

First of the 1972 Primaries Under Way

By David S. Broder

MANCHESTER, N.H., March 7 (UPI).—The voters of New Hampshire cast the first presidential ballots of the year today, in a preference primary that will be watched as a gauge of the strength of President Nixon and Democratic front-runner Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine. Between 180,000 and 200,000 residents were expected to troop to the polls in zero-degree weather in the first of 23 scheduled 1972 primaries.

The last day of campaigning was enlivened by a continuing debate between backers of Sen. Muskie and his main Democratic challenger, Sen. George S. McGovern of South Dakota, on the disclosure of their campaign finances.

Today the two leading Democratic front-runners, appearing in a National Broadcasting Company interview show disagreed on what they would consider a victory.

No Magic Percentage

"The only way you lose is when someone else gets more votes," Sen. Muskie said. "He added there was "no magic percentage below which you lose."

Sen. McGovern said the primary was a "razor-close race." "I will not be satisfied with less than a victory," he said. But even if we come close, it will be a victory because up to now no one has conceded us anything but a small percentage."

Sen. Muskie and Sen. McGovern are trying to keep the Democratic nomination open with Sen. Vance Hartke of Indiana, Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty and Hartford lawyer Edward Coll. There is also a major write-in campaign in the Democratic primary for Rep. Wilbur Mills of Arkansas.

Challenge Nixon

In the Republican contest, Mr. Nixon is challenged by conservative Rep. John Ashbrook of Ohio and liberal Rep. Paul N. McCloskey of California.

In the first returns from Dixville Notch, which voted and announced its results hours before

Nixon Shows New Strength In Gallup Poll

WASHINGTON, March 7 (Reuters).—President Nixon has pulled into a 4 percent point lead over Democratic Sen. Edmund Muskie, the leader at present among his likely election-day challengers in November, according to a Gallup poll published today.

The poll, taken shortly before Mr. Nixon's trip to China last month, gave the President a 2 percentage point increase over a survey in January, when he and Sen. Muskie were even, with 42 percent each of those polled.

The latest survey showed 44 percent of those polled favoring President Nixon, while 40 percent said they would vote for Sen. Muskie.

Franco Granddaughter to Wed Today in Madrid

MADRID, March 7 (Reuters).—Members of European royal families and nobility gathered in Madrid today for the wedding tomorrow of Gen. Francisco Franco's favorite granddaughter to the grandson of Spain's last king.

The official guest list of 2,000 includes Prince Rainier and Princess Grace of Monaco, Prince Bertil of Sweden and Princess Christina, and Italian Princess Ruspoli, grandmother of the groom.

Mrs. Imelda Romualdez de Marcos, wife of Philippine President Fernando Marcos, will also be attending, as will the daughters of Portuguese President Américo Tomás.

The wedding of 21-year-old María del Carmen Martínez Bordiu Franco to 35-year-old Alfonso de Borbón y Dampierre will be at the Spanish head of state's official residence, the Pardo Palace, on the outskirts of Madrid.

Among non-royal guests will be Spanish tennis ace Manuel Santamaría, leading bullfighter Luis Miguel Dominguín, and Britain's former ambassador to Sweden, Sir Archibald Eassie. The groom's father, the Marqués de Dampierre, will be at the wedding.

The gala reception following the wedding will take place on two giant covered patios in the



THE TO-WEDS—María del Carmen Martínez Bordiu with her fiancé Prince Alfonso de Borbón y Dampierre seen at Generalissimo Franco's Pardo Palace.

palace gardens cordoned off and draped with 16th and 17th-century tapestries.

At the evening reception the newlyweds will cut a 10-foot-high triple-tiered cake which will include a visit to Disneyland, in California.

Despite speculation that the prince may feel that his marriage into the Franco family puts him in a strong enough position eventually to become king of Spain, sources close to his family say there is no evidence that he has ever seriously considered this.

The prince's younger first cousin, Juan Carlos, has been nominated by Gen. Franco to succeed him as head of state and king of Spain when he dies or retires.

Meanwhile, controversy was injected today in the wedding affair when the monarchist newspaper ABC questioned the couple's right to be called "royal highnesses."

ABC did not directly mention Prince Alfonso and his bride, but pointed out that in Spain the title prince—which, in turn, also entitles the bearer to be called royal highness—belongs exclusively to the heir to the throne.

Under ABC's dictum, Spain's only prince is Juan Carlos, the heir to the vacant throne.

Official invitations to the wedding as well as recent notices in the official state bulletin referred to the prince as "his royal highness," a title his bride would share after she becomes his wife.

But ABC, Spain's biggest daily newspaper and an authoritative voice in matters of the monarchy, said that "persons are being called royal highnesses who do not qualify for the title."

ABC did not directly mention Prince Alfonso and his bride, but pointed out that in Spain the title prince—which, in turn, also entitles the bearer to be called royal highness—belongs exclusively to the heir to the throne.

Two similar warnings had preceded it in three weeks.

In all cases, the Greek official responded that the confrontation between the military-backed

regime in Athens and the Nicosia government was a "family matter."

The mounting Soviet concern seemed to diplomatic observers here to flow from fears that Archbishop Makarios's removal could jeopardize the position of the large Communist party on the island, and could shift Nicosia's non-aligned policy back toward NATO, strengthening NATO strategically in the eastern Mediterranean.

Communist Support

Archbishop Makarios, no Communist himself, enjoys the support of the Cyprus Communist organization (AKEL), which claims 35 percent of the electorate.

In return, AKEL has wide freedom to carry on its political activity.

This is not the case according to his aides, the archbishop has ruled out calling (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Austria	12 S. Lebanon	90 P.
Belgium	20 Kr. Luxembourg	120 Oh.
Denmark	8 P. Netherlands	1 P. Flor.
Eiro (inc. tax)	40 Fr. Norway	2 N. Kr.
France	100 Dr. Portugal	18 Piat.
Greece	5 P. Spain	5 Kr.
Great Britain	10 Ord. Sweden	175 S. Fr.
India	82 3/5 Switzerland	120 S. Fr.
Iraq	22 Lira Turkey	150 Lira
Italy	180 Lira U.S. Military	50-70
Israel	121 2/5 Yugoslavia	6 D.

In Foreign Policy Report

Rogers Optimistic on Peace If Russia Changes Attitude

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, March 7 (UPI)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers presented an optimistic outlook for peace today but coupled this with stern words urging the Russians to stop exploiting dangerous situations.

In introducing the State Department's annual foreign relations report, Mr. Rogers said that Moscow would have to demonstrate a clear change of attitude if U.S.-Soviet relations are to be "harmonious."

The secretary, who accompanied President Nixon to China last month, said, "We will discuss these issues frankly with the Soviet leaders in May" on President Nixon's visit to Moscow.

Mr. Rogers said that President Nixon's precedent-shattering Peking visit "has established a solid foundation on which longstanding differences are being dealt with in honesty and candor." He added, "We are now confident that those differences can be reduced."

Accomplishments Noted

In speaking of last year's accomplishments, the secretary said, "Few years will see the innovations or the fundamental changes of 1971. Nevertheless, I look forward to 1972 as a year of more than ordinary progress."

However, Mr. Rogers concentrated his attention on relations with the Soviet Union.

Noting that the United States and the Soviet Union "are the only two countries in the world with the capacity to destroy each other . . . While our new relationship with the People's Republic of China will be essential for peace during the rest of this century, our . . . relationship with the Soviet Union is already essential for it."



William P. Rogers

he is the start of a process of regulating nuclear arms in the interest of peace... a process now taking place primarily between the Soviet Union and the United States, but one which should in time extend to others as well."

U.S. officials indicated that,

"The U.S. and the U.S.S.R. share a unique commonality, they are the only two countries in the world with the capacity to destroy each other . . . While our new relationship with the People's Republic of China will be essential for peace during the rest of this century, our . . . relationship with the Soviet Union is already essential for it."

although this referred in general to all nuclear nations, it was particularly aimed at China.

Citing 10 points of progress anticipated in 1972, Mr. Rogers noted first that already "we have broken the pattern of hostility between the United States and the People's Republic of China."

The next two points concerned hopeful assessments of the President's visit in May to Moscow and the possibility of reaching agreement with the Soviet Union on limiting strategic arms.

Mr. Rogers said that this year also would see a "sustained effort" to continue the Middle East cease-fire and reach an interim settlement in the Arab-Israeli dispute. Other hopeful areas he mentioned were enlargement of the European Common Market and "movement toward reconciliation among all the nations of Europe," a predicted presidential visit to Canada and high-level visits to Latin America, an expected advance in world economic conditions and more action in solving social problems such as drugs and pollution.

The foreign policy report also urged that reform of the international monetary system should include the elimination of large, unwanted dollar balances in foreign central banks.

"We need to find a way to eliminate the excess dollar holdings of foreign monetary authorities and to prevent any further buildup of unwanted dollars abroad," the report said.

According to present estimates, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

U.S. Limits Reports on Air Attacks

By Fox Butterfield

SAIGON, March 7 (NYT)—Amid reports of continuing heavy U.S. air strikes on North Vietnam, the U.S. command here said today that it would no longer disclose information on the number of aircraft involved in the raids.

Col. Philip H. Stevens, then-chief of the command's information office, said that the change

had been ordered because "to continue to reveal the number of aircraft would be useful to the enemy and would endanger the lives of U.S. pilots."

Yesterday, in what was reported the biggest air battle in Indochina in three years, U.S. jet fighters engaged five MiG jets 170 miles north of the Demilitarized Zone straddling the border between the two Vietnams.

All the planes returned safely to their bases, the U.S. command reported, although the Hanoi radio said that two of the jets had been shot down.

One of the enemy planes was shot down, it was announced today.

Other U.S. planes carried out six bombing raids, described as "protective reaction" strikes, in North Vietnamese anti-aircraft and missile-warning sites yesterday.

All the planes returned safely to their bases, the U.S. command reported, although the Hanoi radio said that two of the jets had been shot down.

The "protective reaction" strikes, which are authorized when U.S. planes believe they are going to be attacked by enemy anti-aircraft guns or missiles, brought the number of raids on North Vietnam this year to 36, equal to the total for all of 1971. Twenty of the strikes have come in the last six days.

Today's policy change in reporting, coupled with the intensification of the air war in the last week, prompted speculation in Saigon that the U.S. command may be planning a stepped-up bombing campaign against North Vietnam similar to the five-day heavy bombing campaign late last December.

A North Vietnamese paper, People's Army, charged today that during the air raids this last week, civilian areas had been heavily damaged and that "many civilians, mostly women, children and old people, had been injured."

Since the heavy bombing of North Vietnam began in 1965, the U.S. command has never announced exact statistics on the total number of planes involved in a particular raid, but has only given the number of missions or sorties, which may consist of one or more aircraft.

However, U.S. officers have usually told newsmen on a non-attribution basis the number of planes flown in a given mission over North Vietnam, enabling the newsmen to deduce the total number involved.

Green Visits Bangkok

BANGKOK, March 7 (Reuters)—Assistant Secretary of State Marshall Green arrived here today after visits to Saigon, Phnom Penh and Vientiane to allay fears of secret deals on Indochina between the U.S. and China or North Vietnam.



Willy Brandt

successful breakthrough in the Middle East crisis . . . Such a move will open new and beneficial horizons of cooperation in the bilateral relations of the Common Market countries with states in the area of conflict."

However, Mr. Brandt, Nobel Prize winner for peace last year, cautioned that "the breakthrough will be slow, but I am very optimistic its results will finally lead to peace negotiations between the warring countries."

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Israel Draws Lesson From U.S., Peking

Urge Egypt Envisage Similar Reconciliation

JERUSALEM, March 7 (Reuters) — Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban today urged Egypt to learn from the reconciliation between the United States and China by sitting down with Israel to discuss a Middle East peace settlement.

"An Israel-Arab agreement based on the sovereign will of those concerned has never been so vital, so urgent and so feasible as it is today," Mr. Eban told the Knesset parliament.

"The experience of our generation teaches that there are no permanent hostilities, no insoluble conflicts. Yesterday's enemies become tomorrow's neighbors. It will be recalled that those who fought each other in the Second World War became allies in the morrow."

Mr. Eban introducing his ministry's budget for the next fiscal year, referred to President Nixon's visit to China and the expansion of the European Common Market and added:

'Only Here'

"Here and only here, in our region, there is still no continuous and meaningful contact between adversaries."

"Here and only here, peoples that will have to live together in one region have not yet been able to sit down together at one table..."

"For five years the Arabs have been depending upon a policy of pressures, as opposed to a policy of dialogue as proposed by Israel."

The question now is: Haven't these five years been sufficient to drive home to our neighbors that these hopes [of bombing] Bayhan by force are idle delusions and sheer vanity?"

"The policy of pressures has gone bankrupt. Only the policy of dialogue remains."

Israeli Denial

TEL AVIV, March 7 (AP) — Israel yesterday called reports of secret meetings with Jordan's King Hussein a "propaganda exercise" to discredit Hussein in the Arab world.

The reports that Hussein and other Jordanian leaders had met Israeli officials with the help of the American Central Intelligence Agency were published in Egypt and expanded by the Israeli independent newspaper Haaretz.

Israeli officials at the same time denied a *Tima* magazine report that Russian and Israeli envoys had met in Switzerland to try to arrange the resumption of diplomatic relations between Moscow and Jerusalem, broken since the 1967 Middle East war.

Time said meetings had also been held in Israel and Italy, and the Russians had brought Israelis and Egyptians together in Europe for talks toward reopening the Suez Canal.

Officials said no such meetings had taken place and noted that the Suez project is an American initiative for which Moscow has shown no official favor.

Rogers Optimistic on Peace If Russia Changes Attitude

(Continued from Page 1)

foreign monetary authorities—mostly the central banks of large industrial nations—hold \$82 billion in American currency that can get under way soon after passage of the gold revaluation bill to formalize the devaluation of the dollar.



Keystone
TROUBLES—They come in all sizes and in all ages as these two Indians argue at a polling booth.

Drug-Filled Car's Passenger Identified as Turkish Senator

NICE, France, March 7 (UPI) —

Police today questioned a man identified as Turkish Sen. Kudret Bayhan, 60, who tried to enter France in a chauffeur-driven car while entering France from Italy at the Riviera town of Menton.

A search of the car revealed 146 one-kilo bags of morphine base—the principal element for making heroin—stuffed inside the car's upholstery and body. The heroin was to be worth \$86.5 million in street sales in the United States.

A spokesman for the Turkish Embassy in Paris, as well as police headquarters in Nice, confirmed that Sen. Bayhan was the passenger in the car.

Sen. Bayhan represents the Turkish department of Nijde, and is the only member of the rightist National Action party in the Senate.

Registered in Istanbul

Sen. Bayhan and his chauffeur, identified as Ibrahim Iker, 47, were held at Nice police headquarters. Police said the car was registered in the name of Selis Menken, of Istanbul.

Police quoted Mr. Iker as having said: "I was to take my passenger to Lyons, then take the car to the Metropole Gsage in Munich, and then return to my

Istanbul home by train. I know nothing about any goods being carried."

The senator was reported to have told the police: "I rented the car in Istanbul to be driven to Lyons and I planned to buy a wedding gown for my daughter."

Two other Turks were said to have traveled with the suspects from Turkey, but were dropped off in Milan. An investigation was under way in Italy to locate them.

Just as Anybody Else?

Before being informed of Sen. Bayhan's identity, Turkish Ambassador Hassan Esat Isik said if the arrested passenger were indeed carrying a diplomatic passport "the affair will be much more serious. But I hope that the guilty person will be punished just as anybody else."

Meanwhile, in another drug case, Judge Gabriel Roussel, France's chief narcotics investigator, flew to Newark, N.J., today to assist in questioning of confessed drug trafficker Roger Deloquette. The arrested Frenchman has claimed he acted under orders of a high-ranking official of the French counterespionage service.

The seizure of the morphine base in Sen. Bayhan's car delighted French narcotics officials, who last week seized 435 pounds of pure heroin, the biggest drug seizure ever, in a shrimpboat.

Police declined to say whether yesterday's seizure had any connection with the shrimpboat affair.

Sen. Bayhan's apparent involvement in the morphine smuggling case was made all the more sensitive since a Turkish court last week sentenced a French youth, Jean-Claude Aloriot, 20, to 12 1/2 years in prison for conspiring to sell 26 kilos of hashish.

The same court sentenced 14-year-old Timothy Davey, a British schoolboy, to six years and three months, causing a diplomatic row between Britain and Turkey when the boy's case was publicized in the British press.

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Blast Jolts Belfast, 3d In Four Days

N. Ireland Releases 45 From Detention

BELFAST, March 7 (Reuters) — Prime Minister Brian Faulkner today appealed to the Irish government in Dublin for more help in curbing extremist bombers as the third major bombing in four days occurred in Belfast.

A pre-dawn explosion rocked the biggest department store here, causing extensive damage but no injuries. Security forces said that they were hunting for more timed explosive charges in the building.

Mr. Faulkner, in a special statement, said that large thefts of gelignite across the border in the Irish Republic continued to cause concern, because quantities were being smuggled to the North.

There is also evidence of some bombs being manufactured in the South," the Northern Ireland leader said.

He urged the Dublin government to do its utmost to cut down "this lethal traffic."

Government Frees 45

Meanwhile, the Ulster government today released 45 men interned as suspected members of the IRA, the largest number freed since internment without trial began seven months ago.

Roman Catholic community leaders have made an end to internment a condition for joining in talks with the British and Northern Ireland governments to seek a political solution to the violence in the province.

There was no indication whether the releases announced today were intended as a first step to persuade Catholic leaders to drop their opposition to talks and cooperate with a new "political initiative" being drafted by the British government.

The people of Belfast were reportedly to be shaken by the new wave of bombings in the city, which has resulted in two deaths and more than 200 injured since Saturday.

A British Army spokesman said: "There seems to be a growing feeling of despair. People are saying, 'For God's sake, when is it going to end?'"

Today's blast extensively damaged two floors of the three-story Co-operative Department Store.

It followed Saturday's explosion that killed two persons and injured 136 in the Abercorn Restaurant and a big explosion outside a movie theater yesterday, in which 56 persons were hurt.

All three blasts occurred within a half-mile radius in the heart of Belfast.

Some authorities believe that the outlawed Irish Republican Army triggered the three explosions, but the IRA has disclaimed responsibility for the Abercorn Restaurant disaster.

Building Searched

This morning's blast snarled traffic as security forces cordoned off the damaged department store and searched for more explosive charges in the building.

Four armed men broke into the store early this morning and tied up two night watchmen. They were in the building for about an hour.

A police spokesman said: "The men who planted the bomb were in the store a long time—possibly too long—and we shall have to check the complete building."

Police said that the IRA might be embarking on another concentrated bombing campaign in the center of Belfast—trying to bring the economic life of this city of 500,000 to a standstill.

The IRA tried similar tactics before Christmas last year but failed in its attempt to make the city's big stores close, police sources added.

Psychopaths' Denounced

LONDON, March 7 (Reuters) — In the House of Commons today Home Secretary Reginald Maudling called the culprits psychopathic killers.

In a special statement, Mr. Maudling pledged all possible action by the down's security forces to track down the bombers.

He told questioners: "These crimes are the work of psychopaths. I would not think there was any concerted plan but there is a new pattern of uncoordinated bombing by psychopathic killers."

Death Toll Now at 18 In Barcelona Blast

ATHENS, March 7 (Reuters) — Several hundred children carrying portraits of former guerrilla leader Gen. George Grivas demonstrated in Nicosia today in favor of "Enosis"—union with Greece.

They marched out of several schools in Nicosia and its suburbs and converged on Metaxas Square in the heart of the city.

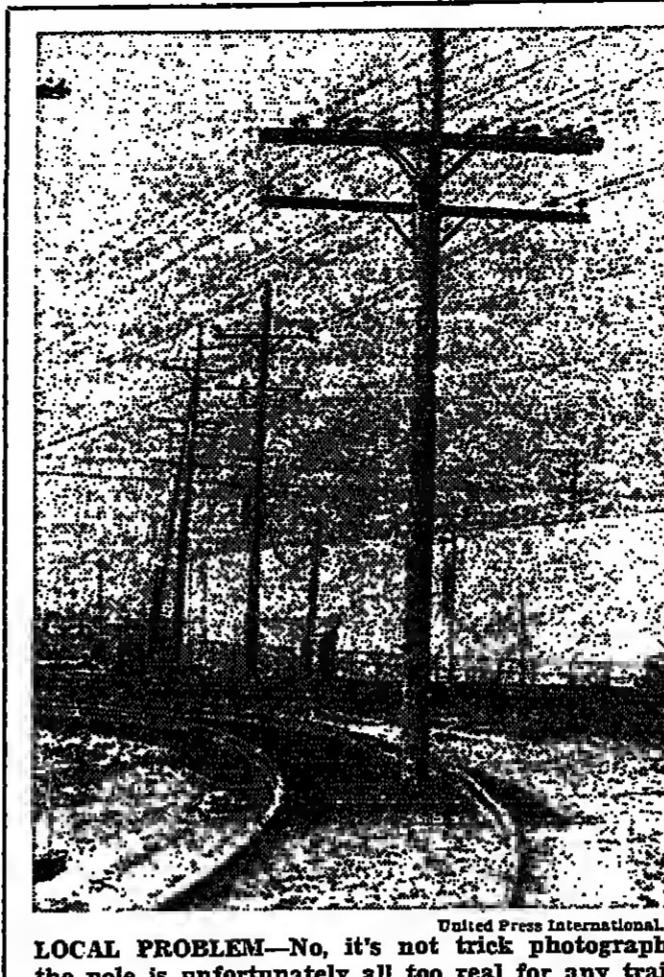
But their numbers were small compared with the many thousands of children who went to the presidential palace last week to show their support for President Makarios in his struggle against the Greek government and his senior bishops, who have asked Archbishop Makarios to resign his political post.

It is feared there may be five or six more bodies beneath the debris.

British Coaster Sinks

OSTEND, Belgium, March 7 (UPI) — The British coaster Kathy 5, sank in the North Sea today and a Portuguese crewman drowned. Belgian Air Force officials said. The 836-ton coastal vessel collided at 0730 GMT with a Belgian fishing vessel.

Informants here expect President Makarios to prepare his reply this week to Greece's demands for a government of national unity and for the handing over of imported weapons to the UN peace force on the island.



United Press International
LOCAL PROBLEM—No, it's not trick photography, the pole is unfortunately all too real for any train, big or small, to pass. It's true the pole was there first, but with new industry coming into the Milwaukee suburb of Wauwatosa, a track extension had to be built for the area—with the above result. And now, all that has to be done is to remove the pole so that at last the trains can run on time.

Unofficial Invitation

Hirohito Says He'd Be Pleased If Nixon Made a Japan Visit

By C. L. Sulzberger

TOKYO, March 7 (NYT) — Emperor Hirohito has remarked that he would be very pleased if President Nixon paid an official visit to Japan.

The 70-year-old emperor took pains to stress Japanese friendship for the United States and showed distinct enthusiasm for the idea of a Nixon visit when a suitable time could be agreed upon.

No American president has come to this country while it was still experimental and would not preclude any country from taking its own unilateral action, such as devaluation, if it should suddenly be the victim of a financial crisis.

Nevertheless, the agreement represents political momentum which, it is hoped, will carry the Common Market and the applicant countries toward a successful summit meeting to be held in Paris next October. Economic and monetary union is one of the main subjects for discussion at that meeting.

It was also agreed today that there would be a strengthening of coordination in the economic policies of all Common Market members. France has accepted the German plan for an economic steering committee, which would probably have closed meetings every six weeks.

There has been accord on controls to be set up to check speculative capital movements. Until now Germany has been opposed to capital controls, but like other Common Market countries, it has been adopting some restraints in recent months.

Compromise for Italy

Only one difficulty marred an otherwise sunny day for European cooperation. The Italians insisted there should be progress on regional policy, as well as advances in economic and monetary union. The European Commission has proposed the setting up of a regional development fund and that money from the agricultural guarantee fund ought to be applied for regional purposes.

This was a sticking point because the other member countries' regional problems are not nearly as severe as Italy's.

To complete today's agreement, the Italians were persuaded with some difficulty to accept a French proposal on regional policy. This was to the effect that \$50 million would be granted for regional aid out of the agricultural fund. The French also accepted—that a decision should be reached before Oct. 1 on whether a separate fund for regional development should be created in line with the European Commission's proposal.

Alternatively, it was suggested that the EEC should find subsidies out of its own resources for the same purpose.

Honor Satisfied

This compromise meant that honor was satisfied on both sides. The Italians can represent that regional policy is still high on the EEC agenda. The other member countries can show that they have not been stampeded into taking action purely as a result of Italian pressure.

None of the main points of agreement is likely to cause the four applicant countries—Britain, Ireland, Norway and Denmark—any difficulties. All are agreed in principle to economic and monetary union. But the regional problem is a matter of serious concern to Ireland, Norway and Britain.

In a greater or lesser degree, they will back the Italians in whatever concessions on this can be wrung out of the other EEC countries.

But the main point, the setting up of a high level international "orientation committee," could have profound consequences for the Common Market economies. It will give a cutting edge to policy-making that the existing economic policy committee, concentrating mainly on research and analysis, does not have.

This intention is to prevent a recurrence of the situation last year, when a union plan was adopted only to be undone by the floating German mark less than

Step Toward Economic Union

EEC Ministers Agree to Cut Currency Fluctuation Band

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, March 7 (IWT) —

Common Market finance ministers and central bank officials agreed in principle today to basic proposals for European economic and monetary union and to create an "independent monetary zone" as the first step toward a Common European currency.

The plan still requires finishing touches, in consultation with the four countries applying for membership, but the way is now clear for a final agreement on March 20 and 21, when a "jumbo" meeting of foreign, finance and agriculture ministers will be held.

The premier said last Saturday that he favored holding the Danish referendum after a similar market referendum in Norway, scheduled for September. There is believed to be a strong possibility that the Norwegians will reject membership and that this will have a strong influence on the Danish referendum.

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Colmer, Conservative Leader Of Key House Panel, to Retire

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, March 7 (UPI)—Rep. William M. Colmer of Mississippi, the 62-year-old conservative chairman of the House Rules Committee, announced yesterday that he would not seek another term in Congress.

His retirement at the end of the current session will open the way for the House Democratic leadership to obtain a firmer grip on the flow of key liberal legislation to the floor.

The Rules Committee, informally known as the House's legislative "traffic cop," is the funnel through which all major bills reach the floor. It decides not only which bills should go to the floor, but also the duration and conditions of floor debate.

Once considered the graveyard

of most liberal legislation—particularly during the early days of the Kennedy administration—the Rules Committee and its chairman have been shorn of some of their power in recent years.

In addition, Rep. Colmer has been far more cooperative with the House leadership during his five years as chairman than was his predecessor, Howard W. Smith of Virginia.

The Democratic leadership now has a somewhat uneasy grip on the 15-member committee, composed of 10 Democrats and 5 Republicans.

On most controversial legislation, eight Democrats usually outvote the five Republicans. Rep. Colmer, and one or another Democratic moderate, depending on a given issue.

Bi-partisan Coalition

However, there have been times when Rep. Colmer has been able to put together a bipartisan coalition sufficiently strong to require that certain bills be trimmed down in return for sending them to the floor.

With his retirement, the Democratic leadership will be in a position to strengthen its control over legislation by backing a firm liberal for the vacant committee slot—thus lessening the chances of a conservative-moderate coalition prevailing on key legislation.

Rep. Colmer is serving his 40th year in the House, longer than any other congressman from Mississippi. He first came to Congress in 1933, at the beginning of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration.

Congress voted to our military aid to Greece unless the President found that "overriding requirements of national security of the U.S." justified its resumption. Sen. Muskie charged that the President had "abused this provision by using it as a loophole."



Associated Press

CHARGED—Earl Caldwell, a New York Times reporter, outside the Santa Clara County Courthouse last week watching Angela Davis on the way to her trial.

N.Y. Times Reporter Arrested, Accused of Having Marijuana

SAN JOSE, Calif., March 7 (AP)—A New York Times reporter who figured in a court decision on newsmen's constitutional rights was arrested at the Angela Davis trial yesterday for investigation of marijuana possession, a sheriff's officer said.

Earl Caldwell, 33, was arrested when a search outside the courtroom turned up a small film canister half filled with what a deputy sheriff said appeared to be marijuana. Mr. Caldwell was booked and released on his own recognizance. His trial coverage credentials were withdrawn, but later restored.

They'll Form Own Organization

Changes in Medical Practice Goal of Young U.S. Doctors

By John Sibley

ATLANTA, March 7 (NYT).—Interns and residents physicians from hospitals across the country have decided to form a national organization, independent of the American Medical Association and other health groups, to work for sweeping changes from traditional ways of practicing medicine.

At a three-day conference of 400 house staff doctors last week the vast majority rejected suggestions that the young doctors seek their goals instead by "infiltrating" organizations such as the AMA, the Association of American Medical Colleges, the National Medical Association and the American Public Health Association.

As the conference closed, firm commitments to join the new organization—the National Coalition of House Staffs—had been made by the representatives of house staffs totaling 11,250 doctors. It was predicted that many others would join and pledge financial support.

Most participants were too preoccupied with organizational problems to discuss in detail the changes they hope to make in America's medical practice.

But conference participants reiterated a number of basic thoughts: about MDs abandoning their "elitist" notions and including nurses and nonprofessional hospital workers in their plans; about paying doctors to maintain health rather than to cure disease; about involving prospective patients in a revision of the fee-for-service system.

House staff doctors are the interns and residents who provide the primary patient care in hospitals while undergoing rigorous, round-the-clock program of postgraduate training. In all, there are about 52,000 of them in the United States, about one-sixth of the physicians in the country.

Their social and political views, if the convention delegates are truly representative, range from liberal to radical.

For technical reasons, the formation of a national organization was not part of the official conference agenda. The cost of the conference was about \$34,000, of which \$60,000 was paid by two federal agencies, the Health Services and Mental Health Administration and the Veterans Administration. Federal regulations bar the use of such funds for private organizations.

The conference's formal program consisted of workshops on such subjects as new systems of health-care organization and financing, consumer participation, medical ethics, house staff education-training, and social determinants of health.

But the delegates decided that between the hours of 5 p.m. and 9 a.m. they were free to do as they pleased. The critical decision to organize came during a noisy rump session that lasted from 10 p.m. Friday until 4 a.m. Saturday.

An 11-member executive committee was named to arrange a constitutional convention within six months.

North England Hit by Tremors

MANCHESTER, England, March 7 (Reuters).—An earth tremor shook parts of northern England today, damaging houses and buildings but apparently causing no injuries.

"Reports are flooding in of ceilings being cracked in scores of homes," a weather spokesman said. "At the moment it appears the tremor might have been caused by a movement along the Pendleton Fault—a geological fault which in the past has been responsible for tremors."

The last major "shake" in the area was in August, 1970, when there were tremors lasting about four seconds. There was no serious damage.

U.S. Discloses La Paz Attack On Marines

Assault Came During 1971 Coup in Bolivia

By David F. Belnap

LA PAZ, Bolivia, March 7.—During a brief but bloody civil war that ended the regime of a leftist military dictator here last August, a group of civilians armed by the dictator tried to annihilate a detachment of U.S. Marines who serve as guards at the U.S. Embassy.

Details of the attack were related more than six months later at a ceremony at which several individuals and groups, including the entire marine detachment here, received honor awards from the State Department. Individual names were withheld for fear of reprisals.

Using dynamite and high-powered weapons, including machine guns, the armed civilians besieged the marine living quarters, a house here, for more than two hours.

The marines defended themselves with nothing but tear gas, although they had permission to use any other means available, including their firearms. No one was killed on either side and only one marine received minor injuries.

Traditional Name

Detachments of marines serve as security guards at U.S. embassies throughout the world.

They usually share quarters and recreational facilities in a building owned or leased by the U.S. government and traditionally called the "marine house."

Four marines of the detachment of 14 were inside the house here at 10:30 p.m. last Aug. 21 when the sound of a dynamite bomb signaled the start of the assault. The other marines were on duty three miles away at the embassy, in the heart of the city.

The embassy itself was never the object of an organized attack, but street fighting moved around it throughout the day and it came under sporadic fire.

Earlier in the day, the government of Gen. Juan Jose Torres Gonzales opened a military arsenal to the public, passing out weapons and ammunition in a futile effort to save the government.

An English-speaking student led the attack on the marine house. Soon after the assault began, he shouted: "Yankees, have you had enough? Come outside, we want you!"

Cut by Fragments

The noncommissioned officer in charge of the detachment, away from the house when the siege started, received slight cuts when he tried to return. The attackers turned a machine gun on him and he was struck by cement chipped by bullets from the wall he ducked behind.

The attackers penetrated as far as the second floor of the marine house, but the four defenders managed to hold them off with tear gas grenades dropped down the stairwell. All told, the attackers fired nearly 200 shots into the house and threw six dynamite bombs into it.

The U.S. Embassy called repeatedly for policemen to drive away the attackers, but no one was available because of the chaotic situation in the streets.

When it was clear that no immediate Bolivian aid could be counted on, Malcolm R. Barneway, the U.S. chargé d'affaires, sent a volunteer embassy rescue squad, including three marines, to try to lift the siege. It arrived moments after the attackers had apparently been driven off by civilians fighting the Torres government.

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An 11-member executive committee was named to arrange a constitutional convention within six months.

French TV Aides Disciplined for Free Sneak Ads

PARIS, March 7 (AP)—The French state-run television network tonight announced a series of disciplinary measures following an investigation into charges that producers had taken bribes to sneak free advertising into their programs.

A French Senate commission is currently investigating the charges. The government radio and television office, which runs the nation's only two TV channels, has allowed limited advertising in separate spots not connected with programs.

The bribery charges launched by a weekly newspaper were based on allegedly clever camera work which showed brand names or other readily identifiable features of certain products apparently accidentally in various programs.

There were also charges that TV producers had interests in advertising agencies.

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PARIS THEATER**Dramatizing Dos Passos**

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS, March 7 (IHT).—Gordon Heath, director of the Studio Theater of Paris and bald singer of L'Abbaye, has prepared an absorbing, two-hour dramatic digest of John Dos Passos's trilogy, "U.S.A." Dos Passos is required reading for French undergraduates studying American literature this year and the Heath dramatization is to tour the French universities during the coming months. There will be one performance at the American Cultural Center (3 Rue du Dragon) on Thursday, March 9, at 6:30 p.m., and you are advised to attend.

The three Dos Passos novels—"The 42nd Parallel," "1919," and "The Big Money"—constitute a history of the United States from 1900 to 1920, a series of fictional tales against the real and shifting political and social background. The form was inspired by the newspaper office sequence in Joyce's "Ulysses." Chapters are introduced with the headlines and the lyrics of popular songs, occasionally with a brief biography of a figure prominent in the public eye at the time.

Heath has adroitly reworked the material for the stage, a staggering task. He concentrates on the general picture presented in "The Camera Eye" introduces and discards the fiction, although he has included Dos Passos's version of the Unknown Soldier—a farm boy goes forth as a member of the AEF to make the world safe for democracy and is interred with ceremony at Arlington's memorable ironic episode from "1919."

A company of three performs the entire show. Fortunately, Yves-Jean Sincere, Lee Payant and Heath are talented singers as well as gifted actors.

The period songs evoke the lost

yesterday: a diry from Boer War days, "On the Banks of the Waheah," "Waiting for the Robert E. Lee," "Over There" and others.

They do the biographies to give the characters telling depth: Wilson, rigid and self-righteous; William Jennings Bryan in his glory as the silver-tongued orator and in defeat at the Monkey Trial, done to death by overeating and realization of his folly; Isadora Duncan, impulsive, arty, and vulnerable; and the Wright Brothers, children who never grew up.

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The presentation of Arrabal's "Bols Chac La Guerre de Mille Ans" of taxpayers' expense under government auspices at the Théâtre National Populaire leads one to suspect that Arrabal is pulling several legs simultaneously. It has happened before.

To begin with, the sardonic Spaniard has failed to deliver anything resembling a play, his text being devoid of characters, continuity and dialogue. It is, in fact, a sort of delirious musical comedy. It repeats loudly—and perhaps with ironic intent—the slogans of the kinetic fringe left, Church and state (state having financed the production) are obscenely denounced and the free press is scorned as a dirty capitalist invention. There is mockery at the Théâtre des Mathurins

ing chorus singing out in tones of sacred prayer the words engraved above the proscenium.

The staging by Jorge Lavelli is lively, if epileptic, and the score by André Chamoux and Jean Morlier is pop at its most pop, at least in volume and verbal audacity. Arrabal has conceived an amusing notion or two. One is a football match on roller skates with the goddess of justice circling the field with two policemen referees with shrill whistles as her guardians. She tosses a ball of gold to the players, a league of nations, and there is a scramble. If one player gets his hand on it, he tries to sneak off with it, but the rules of the game forbid this and he is forced to yield his captured treasure.

It has been brought to my attention that "Tout Dans le Jardin" which is enjoying success at the Théâtre des Mathurins

with Simone Valère and Jean Desailly as its stars—is not a translation of an original Albee play but a translation of an Albee adaptation of an English play by Giles Cooper. I have not read the Cooper script, but have been informed that its scene is England of an earlier day with the stern moral mask of pre-permissive society being contrasted with the loose behavior of the characters.

Albee has thoroughly Ameri-

cized the setting and the dramatis personae with contemporary suburbia as the background, and the tone of the writing appears Albee-esque. The theme of seemingly respectable women leading double lives is familiar. How much is Albee and how much is Cooper in "Tout Dans le Jardin" I am unable to report, but the finished product is a first-rate performance.

I myself am not a problem shopper—though in a way I suppose I am, but my problem is the reverse of Mr. Hamilton's. Just over 3 1/2 feet tall, I find that the boy's department of the local clothing and shoe stores can cope admirably.

What has always appealed to me especially about shopping in Paris is the personal attention of the sales personnel—the cashier who will listen patiently to the life story of the woman ahead of you in line, occasionally putting in an encouraging word; the salesgirl who, if you ask for something out of the ordinary, doesn't fob you off by saying, "I'm sorry, we haven't got it," but tells you, "It doesn't exist—thus saving you a lot of valuable time you might otherwise spend looking for it elsewhere; the baker who will thoughtfully put aside a loaf of bread for you, keeping it for days if necessary.

There is also the ingenious system whereby various shops are closed at various times on various days of the week. All you need to do is remember that, for example, the butcher is closed on Mondays but open Sunday mornings; the household-goods shop is closed on Wednesdays but open until 9:30 Tuesday nights; the crèmeerie is closed Saturday afternoons but open all day Sunday; the electrical-goods shop is closed all day every day, but open every evening from six to 10—very handy in case you blow a fuse; the charcuterie is open every day, but closes afternoons from two to four. Contrast

with Henri Gui in the title part, Poulenc's opéra-bouffe will be in the Marseilles staging of Louis Dureux with sets and costumes by Jean-Denis Malcles. René Auphan will sing Théâtre and Jean Giraudou the husband, with Michel Sénéchal taking over in later performances. Jean-Claude Hartmann and Jean Doussard share the conducting duties.

Lukas Foss has been named chief conductor and musical adviser of the Kol Israel Orchestra of Jerusalem. The American composer-conductor will continue in the same posts for the Brooklyn Philharmonic.

**

Emil Gilels will be soloist in

the Brahms Piano Concerto No.

2 with the Orchestre de Paris

under Georg Solti at the Théâtre

des Champs-Elysées on March

8 (evening) and 11 (at 10 a.m.).

Also on the program are André Jolivet's "Adagio for Strings" and

Beethoven's Symphony No. 7.

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A double-bill of Milhaud's "Les

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Page 6—Wednesday, March 8, 1972 *

The Emerging 'Pathanistan'

To an older generation in the English-speaking world, "Pathan" was a name to evoke a land as wild as the frontiers of Natal or Dakota; warriors as fierce as the Zulu or the Sioux. The Pathan, in that day of imperialism rampant, was a tall, bearded man of courage and guile—one of those "strong men" who, standing face to face, could disprove the adage that East is East and West is West; a tribesman in a rugged country who sniped at King of the Khyber Rifles and caused the Empress of India to keep no small army along her northwestern borders.

Today, the Pathan has changed far less than Zulu or Sioux, but he is seen in a far different context. Out of a complex tribalism and of a population of perhaps 10 million that spreads across two countries—Afghanistan and Pakistan—he is evolving his own sense of nationhood. It may well be that the most difficult and dramatic aspect of President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's desperate efforts to keep Pakistan together, and moving forward, after the debacle of Bangladesh, was his ability to avert a direct confrontation between his government and the autonomy movement of the Pathans of Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier. But it is more than probable that one of the primary tasks of the Pakistan National Assembly, meeting on April 14 to debate an interim constitution, and reconvening in August to draft a permanent organization law, will be to find a place for Pathanistan—or Pakhtunistan, or Pushtunistan, depending on which dialectical form is preferred. There are disturbing reminders of the

controversy with East Pakistan. The Pathans, or Pakhtuns, or Pushtuns, are Muslims; many of the uprisings when the North-West Frontier was part of British India were led by Muslim teachers, mullahs. But a majority of the East Pakistanis were also Muslim. The Pathans have ethnic, cultural and linguistic differences with the West Pakistanis, and just as the Bengalis of East Pakistan had ties with the Bengalis across the Indian border, so the Pathans have many close relatives in Afghanistan. Indeed, the question of the Pathans has been the great source of friction between Kabul and Pakistan since the founding of the latter state, and the Soviet Union has backed Afghanistan on the issue. So has India.

It is true, however, that the differences between Pathans and West Pakistanis have not been as marked as those between the Bengalis and the Pakistanis of the West. Nor are the boundaries between them as sharply delimited as those which separated East and West Pakistan by a thousand miles. Moreover, President Ali Bhutto is a shrewder statesman than his military predecessors and is committed to constitutional government, which would seem to indicate that the Pathan majorities in the two westernmost provinces would be able to make their voice heard. But in a time of sharpened ethnic consciousness the world around, it is by no means certain that the idea of Pakistan will triumph over the idea of Pakhtunistan—or the other forms of tribalism that, in Pakistan as in India, have been accentuated by the successful revolt of Bangladesh.

U.S. Military Ties With Greece

Congress cut off military aid to Greece last year on the express and explicit basis that the President would promptly turn the flow back on by finding, as the cutoff language provided, that "the overriding requirements of the national security" so dictated. That was the game from the beginning: without that prior assurance that aid to the Athens junta would continue, a majority could not have been assembled to make the symbolic gesture of cutting it off. In restoring aid the other day, then, Mr. Nixon did not overrule congressional objection, as some accounts put it: he followed a congressional mandate. He did not exploit a "loophole." He used the precise procedure the Congress intended him to use. Whether the "cutoff" left the Greek people impressed with congressional determination to see democracy restored in Athens is uncertain. That the "restoration" will cheer the Greek government, giving it something it can exhibit as proof of American favor, is not in doubt.

Indeed, the ties—particularly the military tie—between the United States and Greece have not been so thick for years. Last fall it developed that the administration would underwrite construction of a \$50-million aerospace plant in Greece to service modern warplanes and weaponry. "This is the kind

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Russia Looks Eastward

The Soviet economy this year has apparently made a less than auspicious start toward the goals set by the 1972 economic plan, largely as a result of an extremely severe winter. The widespread damage to the important crop of winter grains has already induced Communist Party Chief Leonid I. Brezhnev to hold two unusual conferences with regional officials to plan ways of compensating for the damage. In addition, a beginning has been made toward what could become extensive 1972 grain imports.

Furthermore, some major industrial areas fell short of their production goals last January as their operations were impeded by extreme cold and, in some southern regions, by unusually heavy snowfalls. There is no catastrophe implied by these early setbacks, but evidently the already strained Soviet economy will have to operate under even more tension than usual this year.

A more fundamental Soviet economic problem than bad winter weather has been highlighted in Tokyo by Moscow's request for a

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 8, 1897

ATHENS—The reply to be given to the collective note of the Powers was discussed at a Cabinet Council today and approved by the King. It is understood that Greece refuses to recall the Greek fleet and troops, it being pointed out that their recall would be a signal for pillage, incendiarism and murder. The complete text of the reply will not be known before its presentation tomorrow, the date on which the term allowed by the ultimatum of the Powers expires.

Fifty Years Ago

March 8, 1922

LOS ANGELES—Former Champion James J. Jeffries had his tryout as an evangelist last night in the rooms of an obscure sect housed in an office building here, and he urged the Golden Rule as the basis of true religion. Jeff was a picturesque figure in the pulpit with a soft-collared shirt in bright stripes. He told the small audience they had a right to smoke, drink and swear so long as their own consciences guided them in the right path and they gave their fellow-man a square deal.



'Sorry, Lady—There's Been a Run on Mao Posters.'

A Chinese Apparatchik

By Joseph Kraft

NANKING.—Tao Yung-sheng is a 36-year-old Chinese apparatchik whose life story explains what is probably the most striking feature of the Communist takeover of this country. That is the sheer staying power of the Chinese revolution, its enduring refusal to settle back to normalcy.

Mr. Tao is a member of the group set up to deal with foreign visitors by the Provincial Committee that runs the province of Kiangsu where Nanking is located.

He attracted my attention because he was quick and intelligent and had some-thing he pretended not to have—

a working knowledge of English.

When I asked him his life story, he poured it out. He was born in Anwei province in 1936, to a family of poor peasants. The family came to Nanking in 1937, begging their way, Tao says. In search of more food. His father found a part-time job as a groundskeeper at the Sun Yat-sen memorial shrine.

For the next 10 years the family lived from hand-to-mouth.

Four of Tao's eight brothers and sisters died of starvation. He himself worked as a cowherd,

a beggar in the streets, and as a tea-vendor outside the Sun

Yat-sen shrine.

Remembers Slap

"I still remember," he says, "being slapped across the face by one of Chiang Kai-shek's men. He was an air force officer. He stopped for some tea. When I

asked for money, he slapped me in the face. I will never forget it."

Tao will also never forget April 23, 1949, the day the Communists took Nanking. The next week he began going to school on a regular basis for the first time.

He graduated from the Chinese equivalent of high school in 1957 at the age of 21. His first job was as a teacher. While in that post he taught himself English and met another teacher, a girl who became his wife.

"In the old, feudal days," he says, speaking of the period before 1949 as though it were ten thousands years off, "marriages used to be arranged by the family. But I chose my wife."

The Cultural Revolution meant another step up for Tao. He was promoted from schoolteacher to his present job. He and his wife, who still teaches school, now make a combined income of about \$45 a month. They and their two boys live in a two-room flat with 120 square feet of space. Every month they pay roughly \$8 for food; \$2 for rent; \$1.75 for heat; \$.65 for electricity and six cents for carrying baggage.

Given these beliefs and that life story, Tao is not prepared to bring the revolution to a halt. His experience teaches him that struggle means gain and that more struggle means more gain. So if the Chinese Revolution is losing its fervor, if the Thermidor is approaching, the tailing-off period is going to be very slow—perhaps as long drawn-out as the build-up.

As Tao puts it: "I do not want to make money and lead a comfortable life. That is selfish. I have learned to serve the people body and soul. We poor people fully appreciate what Chairman Mao has done. We are always ready to stand up for Chairman Mao."

The Emperor's New Suit

By C. L. Sulzberger

TOKYO.—Emperor Hirohito, a mild-mannered, soft-spoken little man with graying hair and mustache and weak eyes shielded by rimless spectacles, is obviously an instinct a retiring, modest intellectual with a keen interest in the countryside and a passion for marine biology and botany. Yet, by circumstance, he has been on the throne for 45 critical years, the 13th of an unbroken line of Japanese rulers.

He is now almost 71 and gives the visitor an impression of courteous timidity mixed with a certain eagerness to emerge from relative seclusion and discuss events of the complex outer world into which fate catapulted him.

Yet it is clear, even from his own matter-of-fact recollections, that he is a man of personal mettle and when the rare occasion calls for it, is not afraid to take decisions which the regular governmental apparatus is incapable of facing.

This shy emperor, whose quite obvious preference has always been to reign imperceptibly rather than to rule, thus broke the back of an armed putsch 38 years ago, when his generals were afraid to smash it, and also led his nation

into World War II when his ministers disagreed among themselves and simply passed the buck.

Likes to Stroll

Nevertheless, by personal preference Hirohito has a taste for tranquility. He is known for a aversion to pomp and circumstance in his private life and he confesses somewhat sadly that his favorite relaxation is to take a

stroll in the country. He only permits himself a day and a half each week to his passionate investigation of marine biology. Like most of his countrymen, he adores watching television.

He is an obviously generous husband. He frankly confesses no taste whatsoever for Occidental music but faithfully listens to his wife's piano playing although not at all sure which composers she prefers. He does recall with an indulgent smile that she was overjoyed to visit Beethoven's house in Bonn during their European trip last year.

If Western music leaves him cold, Western political theory does not. Even his own entourage seemed surprised when he said that although he had been intellectually influenced by countless people, the single greatest influence was not that of a Japanese hero or emperor or even some famous scientist but a professor named Genpachi Mitsukuri.

Mitsukuri, who interpreted Western history to Japan in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, is not particularly famous nowadays.

This is particularly interesting because of the enormous change in the emperor's symbolic and legal status since Japan's defeat in 1945 and the issuance of an imperial rescript the following year in which the throne specifically acknowledged that its sovereign power stemmed from the popular will rather than any divine right.

This appeared to be a revolutionary event in Japan's ageless governing customs and also a clear concession to Western ideas. And since he considers the most important function of an emperor is to preserve an intimate link with his people, it is clear that the very evident Westernization engulfing contemporary Japan accords with his personal prejudices and desire for social changes that, under Japan's defeat, he was more or less induced to cherish only secretly.

To both the Japanese and foreigners it seemed as if the emperor was being clothed in a new suit and denuded of prestige as in the famous Hans Christian Andersen fairy tale.

But it is apparent from Hirohito's own analyses that this was simply a logical development of his personal predilections, starting with the constitutional reforms of his famous grandfather, Emperor Meiji, and further elucidated by Mitsukuri. He attributes to the latter's interpretations of Western history much of the intention in his 1946 rescript.

Thus, for him, the altered theoretical position of the throne and the new constitution represented more of a philosophical continuum than it did for others. All his life he has been privately immersed in Western thought, pursuing Western scientific methods of research and even listening, albeit without enthusiasm, to Western music.

And since he considers the most important function of an emperor is to preserve an intimate link with his people, it is clear that the very evident Westernization engulfing contemporary Japan accords with his personal prejudices and desire for social changes that, under Japan's defeat, he was more or less induced to cherish only secretly.

It is against this background that one must view the emperor's concept of his ancient but changing functional role—and also his pronounced desire to underscore the need for close friendship between Japan and the greatest single power in the West, the United States.

As Europeans See It

The Angela Davis Case

By James Goldshorough

PARIS.—The Angela Davis trial is stirring European consciousness as few trials since the Dreyfus affair 75 years ago—so which it is being compared. For many European observers and commentators, it is not only the militant, Communist black former assistant philosophy professor at UCLA who is on trial, but American justice itself.

The State of California may regard it as a murder, kidnapping and conspiracy trial, but to most of the outside world it is a political trial. Few such American trials have received as much attention here, certainly not the Bergmans or the "Chicago Seven." One remembers that commentators here during the Chicago trial were both appalled and disturbed that such force could be exerted in a court of law.

Not that any of this world opinion is likely to affect or even reach the ears of the California jurors who are being impaneled to hear the case. They will decide the case on the facts and the peculiar California law that appears to equate killing a man with buying the gun that kills him. But since this case has taken on an importance that goes beyond California, it is worthwhile to take a look at American justice through the eyes of France and Italy.

A high official in the French Education Ministry once said that if he could fire just 25 teachers in French lycees and universities he could rid France of political disturbances on campus. But, he lamented, he could not under the law. Yet the California Board of Regents could fire Miss Davis, even though her ouster was later declared unconstitutional by the State Court of Appeals.

What appears to be disconcerting to the European observer is that on the one hand there is the American constitutional system, which the French observer Edouard de Warville called almost two centuries ago the "closest approach to political perfection ever devised by mankind," and on the other hand, the European observer says, there is the way the system actually works.

Fired for Beliefs

Here, they argue, is Angela Davis fired for her beliefs despite the First Amendment; technically indicted for murder though she can be guilty of no more than conspiracy; if even that can be proved; held in prison 16 months though everyone has the right to a speedy trial under the Sixth Amendment; finally granted bail only because the State Supreme Court ruled at the last minute that the death penalty is unconstitutional under the Eighth Amendment. The defense has also charged that Miss Davis, who is being tried in San Jose, a predominantly black and middle-class city, will be tried by a predominantly white jury, is being deprived of an "impartial jury" as guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment.

Then there is the California farmer who legally posted bail for Miss Davis only to see his children expelled from school and the lives of his family threatened by anonymous phone calls for daring to help someone enjoy his constitutional rights.

Le Monde wrote that one could not speak of an Angela Davis "affair" because somehow everything was being done legally. But there is suspicion that the law is being stretched to railroad yet another dissenter in America and it does little good to argue that she will be protected under the Bill of Rights when it is clear that is being stretched out of shape, too. If there is no Angela Davis affair, there appears to be yet another legal one.

Letters

Gibraltar

Gibraltar is the "conclave" of the Western Mediterranean. Though the door can no longer be locked and bolted under the hands of Nazi butchers. Then, for a moment, do not consider those who walk the earth branded like cows, but those who have a number burned onto their hearts and souls.

EMG.

Court's Role

Those who accuse the California Supreme Court of placing itself above the will of the people, in abolishing capital punishment, seem to have forgotten that that is precisely what the court is supposed to do.

It is their function to interpret the Constitution—not to enter a popularity contest or cater to the bloodthirstiness of the electorate.

J. B. HANDELMAN,

Leatherhead, England

Branded

The Dutch government seems to think the "physical and psychological condition" (IHT, March 6) of three war criminals very important. Indeed, it might be so, but one must also consider the

International

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Page 7

U.K. Surplus In Payments Sets a Record

Last Year's Total Put at £950 Million

LONDON, March 7 (AP)—Britain had a record £950-million (\$247 billion) balance of payments surplus in 1971, the Treasury said today.

The figures showed Britain had a boom year in world trade and surpassed the 1970 surplus by £300 million.

Invisible trade was in the black by around £300 million, compared with 1970 when the account was virtually even.

Invisible earnings (from tourism, shipping, insurance, etc.) showed a surplus of £505 million, or £50 million more than in the previous year.

In the fourth quarter, the surplus in the current balance-trade and long-term capital flows—totaled £240 million, against £185 million in the previous quarter and £204 million a year earlier.

Dock Strike Effect

The Treasury said the drop in the visible trade surplus in the fourth quarter was in part traceable to the U.S. East Coast dock strike. It said the value of exports fell slightly from the inflated third-quarter level, while imports, less affected by trade with the United States, increased.

Reserves at the end of 1971, computed at the pound's new, middle rate of \$2,607, totaled £1.63 billion, up from £1.18 billion (based on the old \$2.40-per-pound rate) a year earlier.

Britain's debt payments last year included IMF repayments of £54 million, other medium-term and short-term official debt of £399 million and forward swaps with foreign monetary authorities of £664 million. A total of £1.54 billion was added to reserves. In 1970, only £125 million were added.

Russians Start Oil Search On Island in Arctic Ocean

MOSCOW, March 7 (NYT)—Soviet oilmen, pressing ever farther into the polar regions, report that they have started an exploration well on an island in the Arctic Ocean in the hope of tapping reputedly huge petroleum resources under the continental shelf off the Soviet Union's north coast.

The well is being drilled under the harsh environmental conditions of an Arctic winter on Kolguyev Island in the Barents Sea, 370 miles northeast of the White Sea port of Archangel.

According to an account of the Arctic experiment in Izvestia, the government newspaper, it took half a year, instead of the predicted two months, just to transport and install drilling gear and other equipment on the prospective oil site.

Drilling of the well is expected to take a year before the suspected oil-bearing rocks are reached at a depth of 6,000 to 7,000 feet.

Huge Deposit Seen

The concentrated oil exploration effort is based on two factors. One is the prediction, advanced by some oil experts, that the continental shelf of the Arctic basin may contain huge oil resources. Some say as much as half the world's reserves.

The other driving force has been the reluctance of economic planners to depend on oil resources now being developed in

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Xerox Forms Three New Groups

Xerox Corp. says it has formed three new operating groups to replace its former business products group and Xerox Data Systems as separate organizations. The company says the moves "are being made to bring about the marriage of graphic and digital systems and products" and represent a major step toward integration of the firm's computer and copier technologies as well as marketing and planning. The new information systems group will be responsible for all marketing, sales, service and distribution functions previously handled by Xerox Data Systems and the business products group. The information technology group will be responsible for all engineering and manufacturing in the United States as well as worldwide product development. The business development group will handle business planning, products planning, program management, advanced systems and financial planning.

Transistor Technology Developed

A new method of producing transistors for ultra-high frequency has been developed. Research Development Corp. of Japan, a semi-government organization, reports. It says the new technique, called the "ion injection method," was developed by Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co. The new transistors are reportedly capable of handling electromagnetic waves of six gigahertz, or 8,000 million oscillations per second.

GE Denies Price-Fixing Collusion

General Electric Co., in answer to a suit filed in the New York court, has denied any collusion in generator pricing practices with Westinghouse Electric Corp. and filed a \$30 million treble damage, boycott counter-claim against American

Electric Power Co. GE's claim responded to a suit filed on Dec. 29, 1971, by four electric power utilities. The response states that GE prices have been determined by competitive market forces and on a completely unilateral basis. The counter-claim alleges that American Electric Power and its subsidiaries have conspired, in violation of anti-trust law, to boycott its turbine generators since 1967 in an attempt to force GE to give them more favorable prices.

Chrysler Unit's Rating Raised

The credit rating dispute over Chrysler Financial Corp.'s commercial paper apparently has ended. Standard & Poor's raised the commercial paper of Chrysler Corp.'s chief financial unit to A-2, its second-highest classification, from A-3. Its move followed an earlier unannounced upgrading by Dun & Bradstreet. A year ago, Dun & Bradstreet stunned the financial community by stripping the rating from the commercial paper of Chrysler and its two financial units, citing Chrysler's "unimpressive operating results" for 1969 and 1970. Earlier, the commercial paper had carried a "prime" rating. The move caused a run-off of Chrysler Financial's commercial paper, forcing it to borrow heavily under its bank lines to pay off the commercial paper as it came due.

Montedison Seen Selling Unit

Montecatini Edison is holding tentative talks with major companies on the possibility of selling its subsidiary Marzini Fabbrie Rumite, informed sources in Milan report. They say no agreement has been reached, but possible buyers are Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale, the state holding company, Westinghouse Electric Corp., or AEG-Telefunken of West Germany.

Drive Headed by Foreign Firms

Brazil Plans to Boost Its Exports to U.S.

By H.J. Maidenberg

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 7 (NYT)—While U.S. industry struggles to keep European and Japanese competitors at bay, a now-competitive force is massing south of the lucrative North American market: Brazil.

Armed with bountiful low cost labor and an incredible storehouse of natural resources, Brazilian in-

dustry is now seeking markets in the United States for its new wares.

The drive is being spearheaded by foreign companies here for a variety of reasons. The government has told some to find export outlets as the price of continued benefits and incentives

Other manufacturers, plagued by rising labor costs and restrictions on pollution at home, see Brazil as the logical "factory" with which to supply their normal markets.

And there are foreign investors who plan to produce for the U.S. market, because tariff and other protective measures imposed by North American business and labor interests threaten their established industry at home.

A few random examples illustrate how Brazil is becoming a "factory" for the U.S. market.

Last week Ford Motor Co. announced plans to build a new \$10-million plant near São Paulo. Ford spokesman said the new plant would be geared to the export market.

Industry sources added that Ford expected to use the new plant to build engines and other components for its U.S. operations as well as whole units.

U.S. and West German auto companies here are shipping increasing amounts of engines and other components to home factories and dealers in order to cut production costs, it was noted.

In actual numbers, the total of unemployed fell by 6,500, or 18 percent, to 365,100 in February. This figure, however, was 114,300, or 44.9 percent, more than at the end of February last year.

The office said developments in the labor market over the past few weeks mainly reflected seasonal factors. No marked changes have taken place in the West German economy, although most sectors are experiencing a slight increase in activity, it added.

The office said the number of vacant jobs increased by 8.9 percent over the month, but was 25 percent, or 166,900, lower than at the end of February last year.

At the same time, the number of people affected by short-time working declined to 226,800 in February from 314,000 in January.

in the United States, the ample cheap raw materials and labor here are expected to offset the tariffs. Unlike Japan, Brazil need not import cotton and wool, for example.

A dramatic example of the ability of Brazilian industry to penetrate established markets may be seen in the shoe trade. Brazil now ranks third after Italy and Spain among foreign exporters to the U.S. footwear market. Only three years ago it ranked twentieth.

Because Brazilian officials are more concerned at present about industrial expansion than the ecological problems that attend it, many foreign "refugees" from anti-pollution laws are also coming here.

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Also last week, representatives of the Toyota motor company of Japan arrived here with an offer to build a \$20-million auto plant and promised to gear its output to both the Brazilian and U.S. markets.

Toyota and other Japanese auto makers have long sought to enter the Brazilian market. Until now their competitors have been successful in keeping them out.

Last year, Brazil produced 510,000 cars and trucks, up from 418,000 in 1970. But the government's economic planners want production to more than double, with much of the increase to be exported.

In another development, Japanese textile weavers are setting up several large mills in Brazil, with a large part of the projected output aimed at the U.S. market.

Japanese textile makers are currently restricted by quotas imposed by Washington. Although Brazilian textiles also face quotas

of their stocks might zoom 10 percent in one day. It was euphoric. Radio disc jockeys often interrupted pop songs to give bulletins from the stock exchange. Barmmaids were seen reading the ticker tape between serving drinks. But then the bubble burst, and Australians have not recovered since.

Each year, representatives of employer groups and unions go before a federal arbitration court to decide adjustments to the national average wage payable to an adult male. Inflation really began to spurt after a decision early last year that raised wages by 6 percent. At the time it was thought that industry could absorb the increased costs by improving efficiency.

"I fell for all the colorful brochures," the 42-year-old executive said ruefully as he boarded a plane for the flight back to the United States. "I was misled."

Fallen on Bad Times

His experience is not unique. Australia, touted for years as one of the final havens for pioneer spirits, has fallen on bad times—not just for immigrants, but for the Australians as well.

The reason is that the economy of the land down under is going further under every day. Sales are suffering. Unemployment rolls are swelling, with more than 150,000 now jobless. Labor unions are getting more restless. The cost of living is rising at an annual rate of 7 percent. And there is political disunity to boot.

For the first time in its history, Australia is actively discouraging new immigrants except those with special job skills, a far cry from only a few years ago when immigrants were being lured with free travel and job offers. In 1968-69, more than 185,000 came here. This year that figure will drop by 40 percent.

Even more telling is the reverse flow. About 30,000 newcomers left the country last year, and more are expected to flee this year. Another 300,000 immigrants, having doubts about their new home, have declined to apply for citizenship.

The disenchantment came abruptly. Only a year ago the country was floating on the happy cloud of an apparent boom in minerals. Few worried about rising prices when the book value

Pan Am Cuts Jobs

NEW YORK, March 7 (Reuters)—Pan American World Airways said today that, as part of a cost reduction program, it has notified more than 500 employees it has been forced to remove them from the payroll. Pan Am had 36,200 employees on Feb. 29, nearly 13 percent below the September, 1968, level.

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Money Crisis Seen Certain By Banker

Weak Dollar Draws Central Bank Support

PARIS, March 7 (IHT)—"It is virtually certain" that some currencies will be allowed to float again this year, the research director of France's largest private bank stated today.

PARIS, March 7 (IHT)—"It is

NEW YORK, March 7 (NYT).—Profit-takers barged into the stock market today, briefly stallng the major price indicators in their assault on record territory. But the selling was restricted mostly to blue chips and the New York Stock Exchange closed virtually unchanged.

The Dow Jones industrial average reflected the selling in blue chips. It closed with a loss of 3.31 at 946.87, after being down as much as 5.04 at 1 p.m.

The volume of trading remained heavy, with 22.84 million shares changing hands, up from 21 million yesterday and the most since 23.67 million changed hands last March 1.

During the morning decline, when trading was especially active, the market appeared to be in a full-fledged technical reaction following 10 consecutive sessions in which gains had outnumbered decliners.

The new monetary crisis will erupt, he said, as soon as one central bank decides to stop accepting unconvertible dollars.

Meanwhile, three central banks reportedly absorbed some \$150 million in supporting the dollar.

Rite Aid, a spectacular per-

former over the previous six sessions, turned lower. It was off 5 1/4 after soaring 15 last week and another 9 1/2 yesterday. Last week, the firm declared a 3-for-1 stock split.

Smith Drops

Smith International dropped 1 3/4 to 32 1/4 following an unfavorable earnings projection for the first quarter. The firm said that while first-quarter 1972 revenues are expected to exceed those in the like period of 1971, earnings will be 10 to 15 percent lower.

Also lower were Polaroid, down 3 1/8 at 120, Texas Instruments, 1 3/8 at 189 1/2, Baush Lomb, 5 at 182, Walt Disney, 1 3/4 at 160, and Itek Corp. 1 at 54.

Dart Industries dropped 7.8 to 55 5/8. A Dart unit is developing a shatter-resistant glass bottle. Mercantile Stores fell 1 to 14 5/8.

Mobile home stocks also were among the weak spots. Winnebag Industries lost 3 7/8 to 75 1/8, Skyline 3 3/8 at 64 5/8, and Fleetwood Enterprises 1 5/8 at 43.

Heavily traded STP Corp. sur-

passed 1 1/2 at 7

**BOOKS****TRANSPLANT**

By Francis D. Moore, M.D. Simon & Schuster. 364 pp. \$3.95

Reviewed by William A. Nolen

SURGEONS are the glamour boys of the medical profession. Mention the word "transplant" and whose name comes to mind? Christian Barnard's. When, in 1967, he performed the first human-to-human heart transplant his picture graced the cover of Time, he danced with Sophia Loren, and he appeared on all the television talk shows. In short, he acquired what passes in the 20th century for fame.

In fact, performing the surgery is the easiest part of organ transplantation. There are hundreds of surgeons who can move a kidney, a lung or a heart from one body to another. And one with enough coordination to walk and chew gum at the same time could master the sewing and cutting techniques required.

Most laymen—most doctors, for that matter—have little knowledge of the foundation on which the organ transplantation era rests. They don't know what basic research made it possible or who did the work; nor are they fully aware of the problems, scientific, ethical, social and financial, that remain to be solved.

As far as organ transplantation is concerned, most of us see clearly only the surgical tip of the iceberg. "Transplant," by Dr. Francis Moore, gives us an opportunity to fill in these hiatuses in our knowledge. His book is a lucid, comprehensive, objective presentation of the entire field of organ transplantation. He tells us how it all started, how we got where we are, what remains to be done. He asks all the difficult questions. Should we redefine death in terms of brain function? Who shall receive an organ and who should be denied one? Can we afford to spend \$75,000 for one heart transplant or \$15,000 for a kidney, while each year thousands of children die of malnutrition?

He hasn't all the answers to these questions, but he lets us know why we must find them. I can think of no one better qualified than Dr. Moore to write a book on organ transplantation. He is Moseley Professor of Surgery at Harvard Medical School and surgeon in chief at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston. He has made many original and valuable contributions to surgical research, particularly to our knowledge of metabolism in the surgical patient. Much of the pioneering work in the field of transplantation has been done at the Peter Bent Brigham during his tenure as director of surgery. He has been intimately connected with work in transplantation during his entire professional career.

Early in his book, while discussing the cell, Dr. Moore tackles a problem that any doctor writing for the public must solve: that of explaining technical, scientific concepts in generally intelligible terms. When Dr. Moore finds it necessary to resort to scientific terminology, he translates it fluently into language that a reader, willing to give the attention it deserves, can understand.

"Transplant" is not merely a technical treatise; it is a man and compelling book.

Dr. Moore describes experiments in the laboratory, the researcher shares with the researcher frustrations of failure, the successes of success. When he relates clinical histories of those patients whose cases led to breakthroughs in the field of transplantation, the reader is caught up in the drama of the operating room, the hospital ward.

The major organ transplant began with Alexis Carrel, who, in 1902, devised a method for joining blood vessels together. This development enabled surgeons to move an organ from one body to another, and, as Dr. Moore puts it, "hook up the power supply."

Investigators quickly learned, however, that organs transfer from one body to another, though they worked well initially, ceased to function. They went to the phenomenon known as "rejection."

Rejection was most easily seen in skin, which receives nourishment from underlying tissues without the need for sewing arteries and veins together; and, since skin is on the surface of the body, it is a relatively simple matter to observe the entire sequence of the rejection process.

Next came studies to elucidate the how and why of rejecting cells responsible for rejecting transplants.

He asks all the difficult questions. Should we redefine death in terms of brain function? Who shall receive an organ and who should be denied one? Can we afford to spend \$75,000 for one heart transplant or \$15,000 for a kidney, while each year thousands of children die of malnutrition?

In the 17 years since that historic transplant, thousands of other transplants have been done: kidney, liver, lung, pancreas and so on. The heart has all been transplanted with varying degrees of success. Results are improving steadily: 80 percent of transplanted kidneys now function at least two years and there is one patient with a transplanted heart living a comfortable, productive life more than three years after his operation.

The research done by Alexis Carrel, Emile Holman, Sir Peter Medawar, David Hume, and dozens of others to whom Dr. Moore pays tribute, is now producing benefits in terms of longer, happier lives for thousands of men and women; and we are on the threshold of the transplantation era.

William A. Nolen is the author of "The Making of a Surgeon" and "Spare Parts for the Human Body." He wrote this review for The New York Times Book Review.

CROSSWORD By Will Weller

'SO YOU'RE THE NEW KINDERGARTEN TEACHER... YOU POOR CHILD.'

JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DRAUF

TOAFO

LUSTYS

CEPPIT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: SIXTY PLUSH FINERY ZEALOT

Answer: This goes around almost every church—ITS PARISH

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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Hallie's To

Kentucky State Five Triumphs

Grant Breaks Career Record

NEW YORK, March 7 (UPI).—The "Machine" is in perfect running order and may carry Kentucky State to a third consecutive NAIA title.

Travis (The Machine) Grant combined 52 points last night to set the leading score in college basketball history as he carried Kentucky State to a 165-96 victory over Carson-Newman in the AIA District 24 tournament. Grant, a 6-foot-8 senior who has been a small-city All-American the past two seasons, earned his nickname two years ago with consecutive shooting.

"It's a great honor," said Grant, who broke the record of 3,785 points set by Grinnell's Bob Jenkins in 1963-64, "but the big thing for us now is to win the tournament." Kentucky State

over McDaniels' Signing

Western Kentucky 5 Forfeits 971 NCAA 3d Place, Money

By Gordon S. White Jr.

NEW YORK, March 7 (UPI).—Western Kentucky University yesterday became the second team to forfeit a high finish in the 1971 National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball tournament after the school's

Zech Nepela leads World Figure Skate

CALGARY, Alberta, March 7 (UPI).—Ondrej Nepela, defending world and Olympic champion from Czechoslovakia, was narrowly in first place after two of the six compulsory figures in his competition today at the Canadian Figure Skating championships.

Nepela, a 21-year-old Bratislava student, led two Russians, Irina Chetverukhin and Vladislav Kovalchuk, second and third.

Jar Hoffman of East Germany, a fourth and John Mish Petrich of Great Falls, Mont., the third pre-med student, was fifth. Chetverukhin won the Olympic silver medal and Petrich finished fifth at Sapporo.

Russian skating officials, re-tarded in fall during practice Tuesday morning, will defend a pair's crown with partner Oleg Ulanov.

Basketball Polls

AP WARREN'S POLL.—The top 20 with district wins through Saturday: 4-4 and total points on basis of 28-18-16-16-13-10-9-8-7-6-5-4.

1. UCLA (23).....25-8 2. Penn.....64-8 3. North Carolina.....24-2 4. Michigan.....24-2 5. Long Beach St.23-3 6. South Carolina.....22-4 7. Marquette.....22-4 8. Northwestern La.22-3 9. Marshall.....22-3 10. Memphis St.21-5 11. Hawaii.....21-3 12. Florida St.21-3 13. Virginia.....20-5 14. Minnesota.....20-4 15. Oral Roberts.....20-4 16. Boston College.....20-6 17. Boston.....20-6 18. Indiana.....19-7 19. Michigan.....19-7 20. Illinois.....18-7 21. Cornell.....18-7 22. North Carolina St.18-7 23. Michigan St.18-7 24. Louisville.....18-7 25. Kentucky.....18-7 26. Wisconsin.....18-7 27. Stanford.....18-7 28. Michigan.....18-7 29. Michigan State.....18-7 30. Louisville.....18-7 31. Michigan.....18-7 32. Michigan.....18-7 33. Michigan.....18-7 34. Michigan.....18-7 35. Michigan.....18-7 36. Michigan.....18-7 37. Michigan.....18-7 38. Michigan.....18-7 39. Michigan.....18-7 40. Michigan.....18-7 41. Michigan.....18-7 42. Michigan.....18-7 43. Michigan.....18-7 44. Michigan.....18-7 45. 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Observer

Primary Primer

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—Here is your handy guide to understanding what the New Hampshire election results really mean. Keep it by your side while considering returns, along with a large dose of bromide:

1. Ridiculous election—Keep in mind at all times that the New Hampshire primary is ridiculous and meaningless. This is because there are more candidates than voters, and more candidates and voters put together.

2. Why a New Hampshire primary?—The New Hampshire primary was invented by the press many years ago, so that there would be something to fill the news void between the last Christmas tree fire and the opening of the baseball spring-training camps. Since then the seven-foot man has been invented. This gave rise to basketball, but the press still cannot give up the New Hampshire primary.

3. Muskie will win.—At least everybody says that Muskie will win. This is because Muskie comes from Maine and is a Democrat. New Hampshire is Maine's next-door neighbor and almost always votes Republican. It follows that Muskie will win.

4. Muskie losing ground.—Although Muskie will win, he has been losing ground steadily and may not win after all. This is because (a) New Hampshire almost always votes Republican, (b) New Hampshire has become tired of reading in the papers that it was going to go for Muskie and wants to double-cross the reporters, and (c) because Muskie cried outside the offices of the Manchester Union Leader, a newspaper that opposes Muskie, his wife and any great-grandchildren the Muskies may some day have.

5. What's wrong with crying?—Crying is human.

6. Watch the percentages—Remember, when the returns start coming in, that the crucial question is what percentage of the vote Muskie gets. If he gets 60 percent, he wins and will almost certainly be the Democratic presidential nominee unless he loses to George Wallace in Florida next week, as he almost certainly will.

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Hallie's

The Big Business of Bootlegging Antiquities

In Cyprus, the problem is exacerbated by tensions between the Greeks and the Turks. The Turks don't think the Greek-Cypriot laws protecting the archaeological sites apply to them.

By William Tuohy

NICOSIA, Cyprus—The signs at the new Nicosia international airport, the Cyprus museum, and at other public places on the Mediterranean Island warn the visitor:

"It is illegal to purchase and export antiquities without a permit."

Similar admonitions are posted in Turkey, other countries of the Middle East, and elsewhere in the world where there are archaeological treasures still to be found.

But the signs go unheeded. The systematic looting of archaeological sites has reached the proportions of an international scandal.

The artifacts of previous civilizations—pottery, sculpture, jewelry—are being smuggled out of their countries of origin to art dealers, collectors and museums, mainly in Europe and the United States.

Many of the best pieces, according to local authorities, are being smuggled out by foreign diplomats in inspection-free shipments.

In Cyprus, for instance, one senior United States official has collected so many first-rate pieces, extending from the Neolithic to the Roman period, that an associate remarked: "His house looks like a museum. He must have a couple of hundred pieces that any curator would give his eye teeth for."

Whether or not the pieces were acquired according to the strict provisions of Greek-Cypriot law remains an open question, as does their eventual destination when the diplomat is reassigned. But the Cyprus government rarely grants export licenses for antiquities.

"We are trying to keep our artistic heritage inside our country," says Athenassios Papageorgiou, curator of antiquities at the Cyprus Museum, but so far it has been mainly an unsuccessful effort. "We have learned that a lot of archaeological treasures from Cyprus, including gold objects and valuable vases, have arrived in the United States recently. The tomb robbers are still at work and we can't track them all down."

The Problem

The problem in Cyprus is similar to that in Turkey, Iran, and other countries in the Middle East, Africa and Latin America. These countries have a large number of important and even unimportant undiscovered archaeological sites and sites that have been only partly explored. They have nowhere near the manpower necessary to protect them.

The problem is heightened by the demand in Europe and America for such art objects. Thus a network of dealers, middlemen, smugglers, and moonlighting peasants has been set up to supply the market.

Cyprus is particularly vulnerable because it has hundreds of areas where ancient tombs containing valuable artifacts are continually being found. Because of Greek-Turkish friction in Cyprus, the Turkish Cypriots consider that the Greek Cypriot laws—including protection of archaeological treasures—do not apply to them. Thus Turkish farmers dig up ancient tombs and sell the contents to sharp-eyed dealers from Nicosia for as much money as they could make farming their land for a year or more.

"Some of these tomb robbers, not knowing the value of the objects," Mr. Papageorgiou says, "destroy half of the

priceless pottery objects they dig up. They also destroy the whole strata of a tomb site so that, archaeologically speaking, the record of a whole civilization is forever lost. It is tragic."

While digging and dealing in antiquities is banned on the Greek part of Cyprus, the Turkish dealers operate quite openly with three stores doing a brisk business just off Ataturk Square in the Turkish sector of Nicosia. A simple pottery cup from the early bronze age about 2200 BC—can be openly purchased for as little as \$30.

The best objects are never put on display, for the sharp-eyed Turkish dealers, and even the Greek ones who operate surreptitiously know that they can command high prices for museum-quality artifacts.

Even the director of the Cyprus Museum on the Greek side pays a weekly visit to the Turkish dealers to see if anything really top-notch has been found—in order to buy it to keep it from leaving the country.

Since Cyprus encourages tourists, baggage searches are rare, and there is said to be little or no problem in smuggling valuable antiquities out of the country.

The situation in Cyprus is repeated in Turkey, where there are 8,500 archaeological sites, only a hundred or so of which are guarded in any fashion.

Elsewhere

The situation is somewhat similar in Iran, and to a lesser degree true of sites in Syria, Jordan and Lebanon, Israel and the West Bank are rich in archaeological sites but the government carefully supervises excavations—but not so carefully that Defense Minister Moshe Dayan himself has been criticized recently for adding unearthed objects to his private collection. In Egypt, looters virtually cleared out the tombs of the Pharaohs in the Valley of the Kings centuries ago.

In Latin America, the looting of sites is so widespread that it is often a key part of the local economy. In Costa Rica, for instance, the pilfering industry is said to employ some 4,500 people adding a half-million dollars yearly to the local economy.

Nigeria and Ghana, too, are prime targets because they are rich in valuable and important tribal artifacts—wood carvings, goldwork and bronzes—which have been increasingly popular with museums and collectors in London, Paris, New York, Boston and Los Angeles.

West African smuggling is reported to be highly organized, controlled by middlemen based in the former French colonies of Mali, the Ivory Coast and Senegal, who forward the treasures to dealers in Paris.

Rarely do museums or art dealers inquire deeply into how an antiquity was obtained. As an official of the famous London auction house of Sotheby's declared: "Provided we are satisfied that the person selling an antiquity is its rightful owner, we do not normally inquire how, when or where it was obtained, any more than we do with old master paintings or Chippendale furniture."

Here in Cyprus, as the steady stream of Mycenaean objects flows steadily out of the country to Europe and North America, Mr. Papageorgiou says sadly: "Cyprus was an archaeological treasurehouse. But we just don't have the manpower to police every site where farmers are digging night and day or search every piece of baggage. And the divided political situation here frustrates us. So we are losing part of our cultural heritage forever."

© Los Angeles Times

PEOPLE: Tiny Tim Quits His 'Sweet Angel'



Tiny Tim and Miss Vicki in happier days (1971).

Enthralled by Miss Vicki's alleged wish to become a model, and distrusting not her but "the devil in us all," singer Tiny Tim disclosed this week that he has asked that their marriage be dissolved by a judge. Nevertheless, Tiny Tim, who says he is broke, asserted, "The wedding ring will always stay on my finger. She is still my sweet angel and I love her now more than ever." The middle-aged singer, who sprang to fame and an \$800,000 annual income by strumming a ukulele and "singing 'Tiptoe Through the Tulip'" in a quavering falsetto voice on the "Laugh-In" show in 1968, was married to Victoria Budinger, then 17, before tens of millions the following year in a ceremony performed on Johnny Carson's "Tonight" show. Their union was blessed nine months ago by an offspring, a daughter, appropriately named Tulip, now said to be with her mother back at Miss Vicki's parents' home in Haddonfield, N.J.

"I don't believe in modeling," said Tiny Tim, whose real name is Herbert B. Khaury. "I warned her about that. I told her that a woman's place lies in the home. I told her it was not that I didn't trust her, I just don't trust the devil in us all." Among the devils, it is rumored, is a male model, reportedly even more interesting to Miss Vicki than her modeling career. "Basically, I'm broke," continued Tiny. "I've been hanging on the ropes since we got married... But she knew before the marriage that I was going broke. This thing kills me to the bone... Even if the courts grant her a divorce, she will always belong to me."

BORN: To Margaret Smith Court, three-time women's Wimbledon tennis champion, and Australian businessman Barry

The car silent-screen star Rudolph Valentino bought a 1923 to tour Europe on his honeymoon was sold at a Hollywood auction Monday night for \$25,000 to Jack Nethercutt, a Los Angeles collector of antique cars. The seller was not identified. The car, maroon-trimmed Avion Victoria Phaeton, specifically built in France for the film, was in perfect condition according to Sotheby's. Parts Bernet, the auctioneer, To Great Lover had just made "The Sheik" and "Blood and Sand" when he decided to buy the car upon landing in France with his bride, actress-dancer Mata Hari. Estimated price was \$12,000, but Valentino spent \$20,000 more for new fenders and a crash in 1926, the year he died.

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